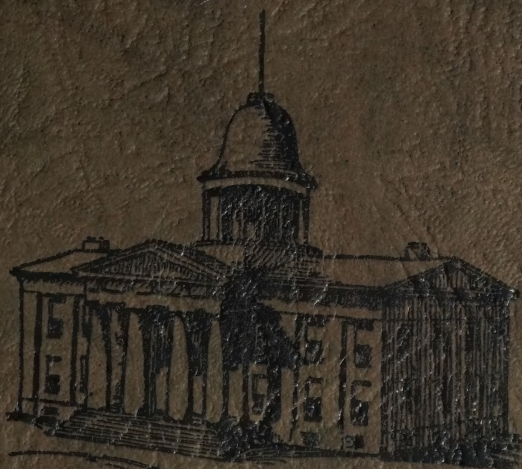


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# LINCOLN IN SPRINGFIELD

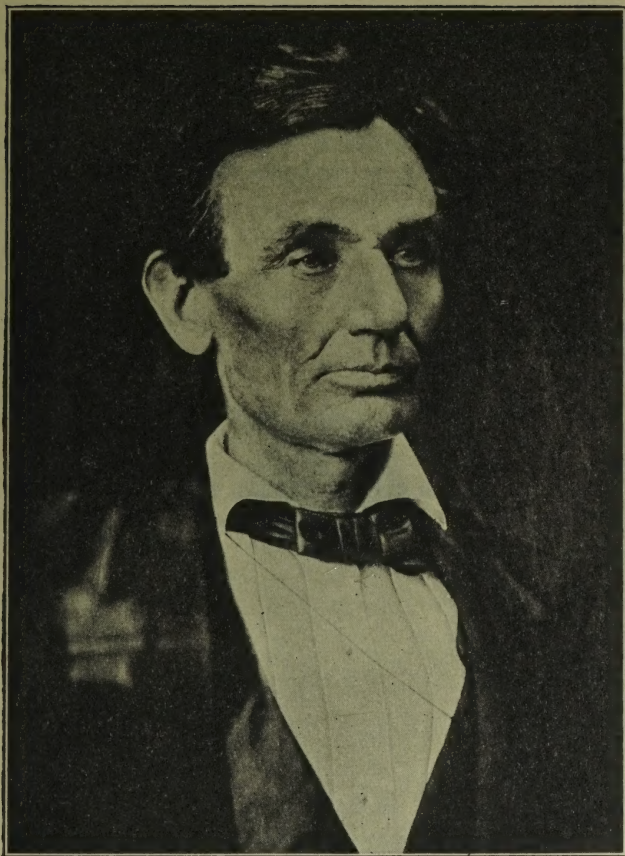
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SPRINGFIELD

1860

*(From collection of H. W. Fay)*

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# Lincoln in Springfield

*A Guide to the Places in Springfield Which Were  
Associated with the Life of Abraham Lincoln*



*Published by*

THE LINCOLN CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION

*Sketches by*

VIRGINIA STUART BROWN



## Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865

"I was born," wrote Lincoln in an autobiographical sketch, "February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say." The father was Thomas Lincoln, an improvident drifter who never succeeded in obtaining more than enough income to keep away actual want, while the mother was Nancy Hanks, a gentle, mystical soul completely out of place in the rough frontier environment.

In 1816 Thomas Lincoln with his family removed from Kentucky to Pigeon Creek (near Gentryville) in Spencer County, Indiana. "It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin' and cipherin' to the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all." This attainment was due in part at least to the efforts of his step-mother. Nancy Lincoln had died when the boy was ten years old, but her place had soon been taken by Sarah Bush Johnston, whom Thomas Lincoln, while on a visit to Kentucky, had married. She was a strong-willed woman who gave Abraham much encouragement, and to whom he became greatly attached.

When Lincoln was twenty-one his father again moved, this time to Macon County (near Decatur), Illinois. From there, after helping clear a piece of ground for the family, Abraham struck out for himself. Following a trip as boatman to New Orleans—the second he had made—he estab-

lished himself at New Salem, at that time in Sangamon County. He engaged in several occupations—store-keeper, which failed, and left him loaded with debts, postmaster, surveyor and finally, legislator. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he served as a captain of volunteers. He afterward spoke of his election to this position as “a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since.”

Lincoln was a candidate for the Illinois legislature in 1832 but was defeated—the only defeat he ever received in a popular election. Two years later he was successful, and served four successive terms as a member from Sangamon. He was one of the famous “Long Nine” in the session of 1836, who, by dint of strenuous and skillful log-rolling, succeeded in getting through the removal of the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield. It was during this “legislative period,” as he called it, that he commenced seriously to study law. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after took up his residence in Springfield, where he lived until his departure for Washington in 1861.

In 1846 Lincoln went to Washington as a representative from the Sangamon District of Illinois. There he served one term, not being a candidate for re-election. Disappointed with his experience, he returned to Springfield and threw himself whole-heartedly into the study of the law, and soon attained a leading position in his profession.

“I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again.” Lincoln was not an abolitionist. He recognized the constitutional difficulty of interfering with slavery in the then slave states, but he was determined that its future spread, especially in the territories, should be prevented. When the substitution of Douglas’ “popular sovereignty” for the Missouri compromise made the extension of slavery assured, Lincoln immediately threw his whole energy into public life. In 1854 a senator was to be elected by the Illinois legislature. Lincoln became a candidate. When it became evident that he could not be elected he threw his support to Lyman Trumbull, who,



though a democrat, was a strong anti-slavery man, thus at his own expense securing the latter's election.

But four years later (1858) another senator was to be elected, and this time the contest lay between Lincoln and Douglas. It was then that the famous series of debates was arranged, the contestants dividing time and speaking in seven cities: Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton. Douglas won the senatorship, but Lincoln was the ultimate victor. The debates had not only been attended by thousands; they had received unprecedented publicity the nation over. The result was to make Abraham Lincoln the outstanding public man in Illinois, and to gain him recognition as one of the foremost opponents of slavery extension in the United States.

In the summer of 1860 the Republican Convention met at the Wigwag in Chicago. At the head of the list of candidates stood William H. Seward of New York, but it soon became evident that his many determined enemies would successfully prevent his nomination. On the second ballot the delegates began to swing to Lincoln and, on the third, in a tremendous storm of enthusiasm, he was nominated. In the following months the Democratic party split so seriously that Lincoln's election was practically assured.

The story of the secession of the southern states, civil war, Lincoln's anxious years at Washington, his re-election, his tragic death—all are too well known to need repetition here. His assassination threw the entire country into sincere grief, and a gigantic crowd thronged to Springfield on the day of his funeral. For a day and a night his body lay in state in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the state house—the same room where almost eight years before he had voiced that famous prophecy, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." On the 4th of May his remains were placed in the public receiving vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, where they remained until transferred to the temporary tomb and later to the National Lincoln Monument.



## Years in New Salem



The Rutledge Tavern

In the spring of 1831 Lincoln had made a flat-boat trip to New Orleans with one Denton Offutt. After their return Offutt decided to open a store in New Salem, and there, as his

clerk, went Lincoln. He seems to have made a satisfactory store-keeper, although on occasions his native honesty was carried almost to the point of eccentricity. Once, after selling a woman a small bill of goods, he discovered that he had overcharged her six and one-quarter cents. The clerk could not rest until he had trudged several miles that evening to make the restitution.

Before long Offutt's business went to pieces. The Black Hawk War furnished Lincoln employment for a while and when that was over he and an idle, dissolute drifter named Berry decided to go into store-keeping on their own account. By virtue of a liberal distribution of promissory notes—and nothing else—they became the proprietors of the leading mercantile establishment in the village. But prosper it would not. To Berry the store was simply an asylum for idleness, while Lincoln was far more apt to be found stretched under a tree with his copy of Blackstone than to be tending the business. Finally came failure, whereupon Berry disappeared, leaving Lincoln loaded with the debts of the establishment. Although it took him years to do it, in the end every cent was paid.

Meanwhile, Lincoln had made a friendship of great value. Mentor Graham was the village schoolmaster. While working for Offutt, Lincoln had heard of a body of principles which went by the name of "grammar," and he thought that if he could get hold of the necessary machinery he could



### The Restored Village of New Salem.

*(Photo by Herbert Georg. Collection of H. W. Fay)*

master them. Graham told him about an idle "Kirkham's Grammar" in the neighborhood, and he tramped a dozen miles to get it. Before long he had thoroughly mastered the rules. But Graham was soon to impart more utilitarian knowledge. After the store's failure Lincoln had been appointed postmaster—a position he coveted mainly because the lightness of the mail gave him a chance to read the papers before delivering them. But if the duties of his office were few, his pay was slender. When John Calhoun, the overworked surveyor of Sangamon County, offered him employment he set eagerly to work to learn surveying. Under Graham's teaching he studied tirelessly and at the end of six weeks he was competent to commence the work.

Coming to New Salem penniless and unknown, before he left the village Lincoln had become its outstanding citizen. The apex of pioneer achievement was his—he was a member of the legislature. In 1832, after the failure of Offutt's business, he had announced himself a candidate in a circular ending thus characteristically, "But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined." He was defeated, but the good people of New Salem had seen fit to give him two hundred and seventy-seven out of the two hundred and ninety votes cast at that place. And thus, in defeat, was laid the foundation of his political success, for at the next election he not

only was successful, but ranked second in votes among the four winning candidates.

During several of his years in New Salem Lincoln lived in a little two-story log cabin, Rutledge's Tavern. He was treated as one of them by James Rutledge and his large family. Gradually, almost insensibly, Lincoln fell in love with the young and graceful daughter Ann. Tradition preserves us charming pictures of the many happy hours they spent together. Sometimes they would study, and once, in his clear readable hand, Lincoln wrote across the title page of the treasured Kirkham's Grammar, "Ann M. Rutledge is now learning grammar." When Lincoln had accumulated a little more money, and when Ann had spent a few more months in school, they were to be married. But it was not to be. The summer of 1835 claimed many fever victims, and one of these was Ann Rutledge. Lincoln was profoundly affected by her death and struggled with a heavy grief which time alone was able to heal.



The Sangamon River at New Salem.

*(Photo by Herbert Georg. Collection of H. W. Fay)*



# The Springfield Lawyer

While in Indiana Lincoln indicated a leaning toward the law, it is probable that he did not definitely begin to prepare himself for it until he became a resident of New Salem. There, on one of his days of unsuccessful storekeeping, he happened to buy a barrel of old household goods from a westward-bound pioneer. Sometime later he found at the bottom, under a heap of rubbish, a complete edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries*. "I began to read these famous works, and I had plenty of time; for during the long summer days when the farmers were busy with their crops, my customers were few and far between. The more I read, the more intensely interested I became. Never in my whole life was my mind so thoroughly absorbed. I read until I devoured them."



Building in which Stuart and Lincoln practiced.

During the Black Hawk War Lincoln had become acquainted with Major John T. Stuart, then a prominent lawyer of Springfield. After the campaign he would frequently trudge from New Salem to Springfield to borrow or return Stuart's law books. And when Lincoln came to Springfield in 1837, Stuart immediately made him his partner. During the four years of their partnership Stuart was in Congress or canvassing a large part of the time. When, in his absence, Lincoln collected a fee, his partner's half was wrapped up, marked "Stuart's share," and laid away to await his return.

From 1841 to 1844 Lincoln was the associate of one of the greatest lawyers Illinois has ever produced, Stephen T. Logan. Judge Logan had the ability to pick out young men of potential capacity and to develop them into outstanding attorneys. Lincoln was no exception. To the young lawyer, who during Stuart's protracted absences had been none too industrious, the training he received from Logan was invaluable.

After his connection with Logan, Lincoln opened an office of his own, and took as his partner young "Billy" Herndon. The association then begun ended only with Lincoln's death. "Give our clients to understand," Lincoln told Herndon on one of his last days in Springfield, "that the election of a president makes no change in the firm of Lincoln & Herndon." For over sixteen years they occupied together as an office the dingy back room of a store building on South Fifth street facing the square. A frequenter of this office has described it: "In the center was a table, leaning against the wall was an old sofa or lounge, and on the opposite side of the room stood the bookcase. An old wood-burning stove and four or five chairs completed the outfit. The bookcase contained not to exceed twenty volumes and of this number scarcely half were law books, the others miscellaneous, partly literary and partly official, and statistical reports." Until Lincoln's death a little sign, "Lincoln & Herndon, Attorneys at Law," creaked on its rusty hinges at the foot of the stairway.



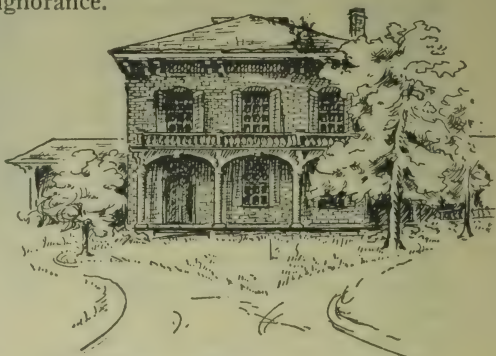
Building in which Lincoln and Herndon practiced.

## The Resident and Neighbor

Tradition has it that on the morning of the fourth of November, 1842, Ninian W. Edwards made a hurried trip home to impart to his wife some startling information: "I met Lincoln awhile ago, and he told me that he and Mary were to be married tonight at the parsonage. I told him that this wouldn't do, that if Mary was to be married, it must be from my house."

Mary Todd had come to Springfield from Kentucky some two or three years earlier, and had since been living at the home of Mr. Edwards, her sister's husband. Pretty, vivacious, intelligent—she was soon the center of a number of serious admirers. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. While at that time Douglas far outshone Lincoln in prominence, Lincoln won Miss Todd's promise. However, the engagement did not run smoothly. An estrangement occurred, and for months the couple saw nothing of each other. But in time a secret reconciliation was effected and the date of the marriage set for November fourth, 1842. Until that very day Miss Todd's family and friends were kept in ignorance.

Mr. Edwards succeeded in having the marriage performed at his home instead of at the parsonage. His residence was a rambling old house, set back from the street in a large lot now occupied by the Centennial Building. Mrs. Edwards was famous for her generous hospitality,



The Home of Ninian W. Edwards,  
Where the Lincolns were married.





The Globe Tavern.

but now she was confronted by a serious problem, for to prepare for a wedding on a few hours' notice was no small task for the housekeeper. In those days Springfield, a town of about two thousand, counted neither a confectioner nor a caterer

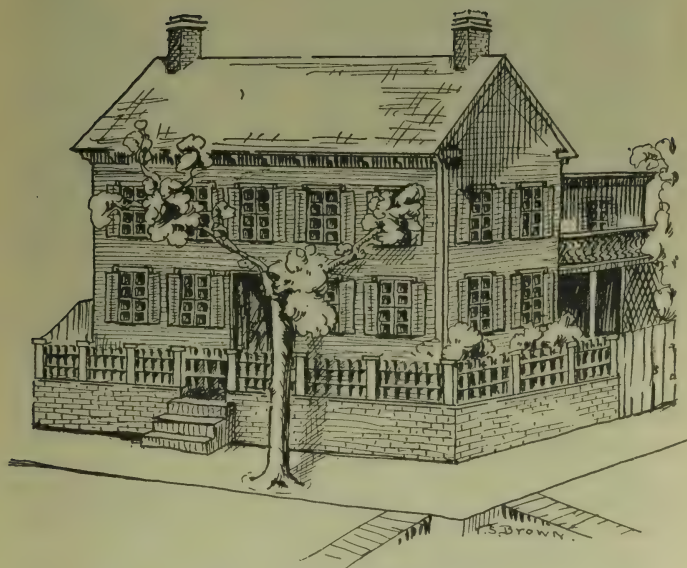
among its merchants, and the leading products of its two bakeries were "gingerbread and beer." However, friends and neighbors fell to, and when the guests arrived that night a bountiful old-time supper was ready for them. In the words of one who was present, "Mrs. Edwards, despite the hurry, had provided an elegant and bountiful supper, and the wedding itself was pretty, simple, and impressive." The Reverend Charles Dresser performed the ceremony, and about forty guests were present.

A few days after his marriage Lincoln wrote his old friend Speed, "We are not keeping house, but boarding at the Globe Tavern, which is very well kept by a widow lady of the name of Beck. Our room and boarding only costs us four dollars a week." The Globe Tavern was located at what is now 315 East Adams Street, and at that time was the best boarding house in town. There the Lincolns lived for over a year, and there Robert Todd Lincoln, the first child, was born.

On the morning of his wedding day Lincoln had sought out Reverend Dresser at his own home, a frame house of a story and a half at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. Perhaps he was particularly impressed with it at that time; at any rate sixteen months later he purchased it. Mr. Lincoln made up the purchase price of \$1500 by a cash payment of \$1200 and by the conveyance of his sole piece of property, a lot in the business part of the town. Some years later, to meet the needs of an increasing family,

the Lincolns added a second story, but since then there have been no material changes, and externally the house stands at present practically the same as when inhabited by them.

On May 2, 1844, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln moved into their new home, and there, with the exception of a few days, they lived until their departure to Washington in 1861. In this house three more children were born to them, and from this house one of those children was buried. There, in 1860, Mr. Lincoln received the committee which officially notified him of his nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for the presidency. And there on February 6, 1861, took place the last social event of Abraham Lincoln's life in Springfield. "The first levee given by the President-elect took place last evening at his own residence in this city and it was a grand outpouring of citizens and strangers, together with the members of the legislature. Your humble servant was invited to attend. Mr. Lincoln threw open his house for a general reception of all the people who felt disposed to give him and his lady a parting call. The levee lasted from seven to twelve o'clock in the evening and the house was thronged by thousands up to the latest hour. Mr. Lincoln received the guests as they entered and were made known. They then passed on and were introduced to Mrs. Lincoln, who stood near the center of the parlor, and who, I must say, acquitted herself most gracefully and admirably. \* \* \* She is a lady of fine figure and accomplished address and is well calculated to grace and to do honor at the White House." Five days later the family left for Washington.



THE LINCOLN HOME.  
Corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

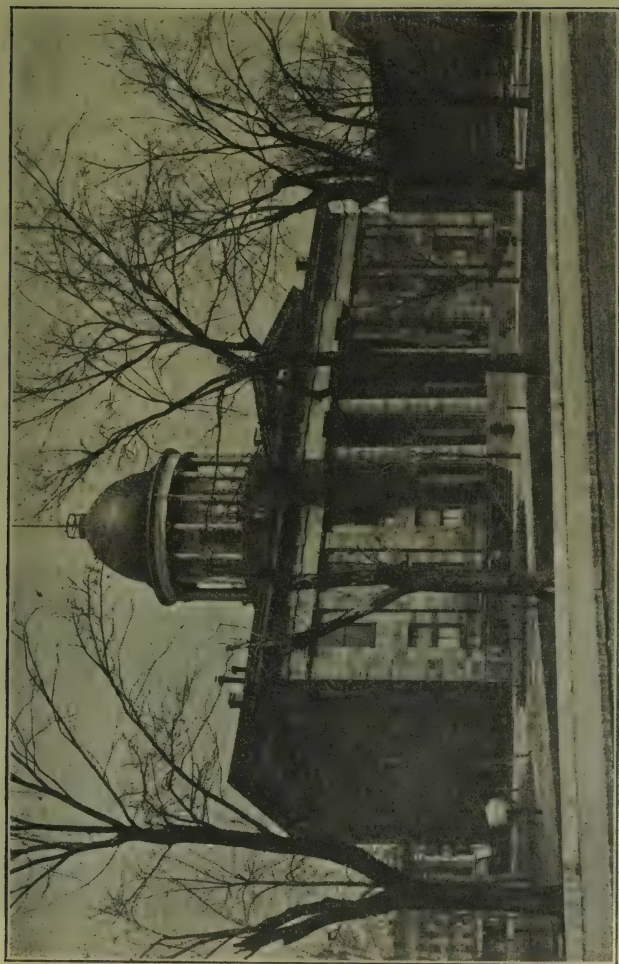


## Lincoln and the Old State House

On July 4, 1837, just about five months after the legislature had passed the bill removing the capitol from Vandalia to Springfield, the cornerstone of the state house was laid. It was several years before the building was entirely finished, but it was partially occupied as early as 1840. When, forty years later, the expanding affairs of the state of Illinois demanded more room, Sangamon County took it over to be used as a court house. In time it became too small even for that purpose, and its fire hazards made repairs inevitable. In order to retain as nearly as possible the structure's original appearance the county commissioners decided to raise the building and add a lower floor. This work, together with other modifications, was completed in 1901.

Yielding precedence only to the Lincoln home, the old state house is crowded with memories. There, for three months in the winter of 1840-1841, Lincoln served his last term as a member from Sangamon. There he delivered several of his greatest speeches. There, as president-elect, he received in the governor's office the thousands of well-wishers that came to Springfield. And there, before burial, his body lay in state. The deep blazes in the trail of Lincoln's career can be found in this old building.

When used as a capitol building the Supreme Court chamber, where Lincoln tried many causes, was in the northeast corner. Adjoining it was the library where the lawyers studied their cases and prepared their briefs. Late in the day their industry was apt to diminish and from a place of study the library would be transformed to a lounging room and the evening given over to masculine conviviality. A jug of whiskey usually appeared and the champion story-tellers held forth. Of these the favorite was Lincoln, in spite of the fact that he left the jug untouched. His unique collection of



State House (1837-1876). Now Sangamon County Court House.

*(From collection of H. W. Fay)*

stories was apparently inexhaustible. Long into the night these gatherings would continue, rarely, if Lincoln happened to be in good trim, ending before midnight.

But the old chamber of the house of representatives is most replete with Lincoln memories. There, in 1854, his political rebirth took place. The Nebraska bill has aroused the country. On the clerk's platform in the old house chamber sits Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln rises to speak. He compliments his distinguished opponent; if on account of his limited public experience he should misstate any facts, he would be much obliged to the judge for correcting him. In his senatorial manner Douglas answers that he will save anything he has to say until Mr. Lincoln has finished. But a sly prod of Lincoln's arouses him, and he thunders out, "No, sir! I will tell you what was the origin of the Nebraska bill. It was this, Sir! God created man, and placed before him both good and evil, and left him free to choose for himself. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill." And then, with a smile, Lincoln demolishes him, "Well, then, I think it is a great honor to Judge Douglas that he *was the first man to discover that fact.*"



The Hall of the House of Representatives  
As it appeared in Lincoln's Time.



In this same room four years later Lincoln delivered perhaps his greatest speech. The state Republican convention was meeting in Springfield and Lincoln was opening his campaign against Douglas for the senatorship. Before speaking he had shown his address to many friends, most of whom pronounced it sheer political suicide. But Lincoln answered that "the time has come when these sentiments should be uttered and if it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked with the truth—let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right."

Lincoln opened his address with, "If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do and how to do it." And then, an instant later, came the best-known prophecy in American history. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other."

## The President-Elect

As the governor's room in the State House was not used for official business when the legislature was not in session, a few days after Lincoln's nomination he made that his office. There, for two hours in the morning and in the afternoon, he received and greeted visitors. Access to the office was absolutely free—no usher stood at the door; anyone might knock and enter. The procession was almost endless, and came from every part of the country. The Springfield papers daily described notable or unusual visitors. One day they carried the following: "Mr. Lincoln was called upon today by an old man from Indiana named Jones for whom thirty years ago he worked as a common farm-hand at a dollar a day." This was William Jones, who kept the store at Gentryville, and who later, as Colonel of the 53rd Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, was killed at the siege of Atlanta.

A week or so prior to his departure for Washington, Lincoln changed his office from the State House to the second story of a building owned by Joel Johnson, opposite the Chenery House. There the interminable line of visitors continued. But for several hours a day Lincoln retired to a room in a building owned by his brother-in-law, C. M. Smith, and there prepared his first inaugural address. Having but few books at his home, he asked his law partner, Herndon, to procure for him certain volumes that he wished to consult while preparing the address. Herndon expected a long list of books and pamphlets, but Lincoln asked for only four items: Jackson's proclamation against Nullification, Clay's speech on the Compromise of 1850, Webster's reply to Hayne, and a copy of the constitution.

A few days before leaving for Washington, Lincoln and his family removed to the Chenery House, then the leading hotel of Springfield. On the morning of his de-

Springfield, Ill. May 28. 1860  
Hon. Sam. Maycraft.  
Dear Sir:

Your recent letter, with  
out date, is received. Also the copy  
of your speech on the contemplated  
Daniel Boone monument, which I  
have not yet had time to read.  
In the main you are right about  
my history. My father was Thomas  
Lincoln, and Mrs. Sally Johnston, was  
his second wife - You are mistaken  
about my mother - her maiden  
name was Nancy Hanks - I was not  
born at Elizabethtown, but my mo-  
ther's first child a daughter, two  
years older than myself, and now  
long since deceased, was - I was  
born Feb 12. 1809, near where Boggs-  
ville now is, then in Hardin County -



parture he came down to the hotel office, and declining the proffered help of the attendants, roped his trunks with his own hands. Then, taking some of the hotel cards, he wrote on the backs this simple address:

A. Lincoln

White House

Washington, D. C.

After tacking these on the trunks he finished his preparations by writing his autograph on another card and giving it to the landlord's daughter.

The morning of the departure (February 11, 1861) was rainy and disagreeable, but in spite of the weather a large number had gathered at the Great Western passenger station to bid Lincoln and his family farewell. Lincoln had not intended to make any remarks, but when he looked into the faces of his old friends and neighbors gathered about his car he spoke the following touching words:

"My friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."



The Great Western Station.

## The National Lincoln Tomb

In Springfield, very soon after President Lincoln's death, a committee was organized to secure a suitable site for the tomb. A contract was made to purchase the land where the state house now stands, and the construction of a temporary receiving vault, to be followed by a more imposing monument, was commenced. Due, however, to the objection of Mrs. Lincoln, the body never rested there. Oak Ridge Cemetery, then a new burial ground, was designated by her as the site for Mr. Lincoln's tomb. His remains were placed in the public receiving vault May 4, 1865, a few months later to be removed to a temporary tomb, where they rested until transferred to the National Lincoln Monument in 1871.

The Lincoln Monument was constructed under the direction of the Springfield Committee. The design adopted was that of Larkin G. Mead. Popular contribution supplied a large part of the funds. Thousands of organizations and individuals from all parts of the United States made their donations. A touching tribute was the disproportionately large amount subscribed by the colored regiments which had served in the last years of the Civil War.

In the beginning the Lincoln Tomb was a place of interest. A few thousands visited it annually. But the number grew larger and larger and from a place of interest it became a shrine. A shrine for America only? Sovereigns, ambassadors, visiting representatives of foreign nations—all have journeyed to Springfield to pay homage at Lincoln's grave. That thousands joined in the raising of an imposing pile of stone and bronze to the memory of Abraham Lincoln is indicative of the place he held in the regard of his contemporaries. That hundreds of thousands from all over the world now visit his tomb reveals his true position in history.



The National Lincoln Tomb.



## Lincoln Collections Open to the Public

The Illinois State Historical Library,  
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Librarian.

Everyone interested in the life of Abraham Lincoln should visit the Illinois State Historical Library, third floor of the Centennial Building, east entrance. The shelves contain over three thousand volumes on Mr. Lincoln's life, one of the largest collections in existence. The Lincoln Room of the Library houses a very interesting and important exhibit of Lincoln pictures, writings and furniture.

Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Closed Sundays.

The Lincoln Tomb,  
Herbert Wells Fay, Custodian.

The multitude of visitors to the Lincoln Tomb not only call to do honor to one holding a high place in their hearts, but are attracted and interested by the Lincoln collection of over twenty thousand items, the result of sixty years of constant effort.

Hours: 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Open Sundays.

The Lincoln Home,  
Miss Virginia Stuart Brown, Custodian.

The Lincoln Home has been restored as nearly as possible to the way it appeared when inhabited by the Lincolns. In it will be found many pieces of furniture used by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and also many furnishings from other Springfield homes which they were accustomed to frequent.

Hours: 10:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.; 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. Closed Sundays.

# The New Salem Park and Museum

(Twenty-five miles northwest of Springfield.)

The old village of New Salem is in the process of reconstruction. The streets have been marked out and several of the cabins have been rebuilt. It is planned ultimately to restore the village to its appearance during the years of Lincoln's residence there. The museum contains an interesting Lincoln collection.

There are two good automobile routes from Springfield to New Salem. The first (Route 24 north to Route 43A, Route 43A to Petersburg, thence to New Salem) is somewhat longer than the second, but is over hard roads entirely. The second (leave Springfield on the Beardstown Road, then follow New Salem signs) is more direct and is in fine condition during good weather. The Lincoln Centennial Association hopes to restore the old road over which Lincoln travelled between New Salem and Springfield.

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# The Lincoln Centennial Association

(An Organization Not For Profit)

The Lincoln Centennial Association will gladly furnish any information desired regarding Lincoln's life in Springfield. It will also do everything in its power to make your visit in the city both pleasant and profitable.

Paul M. Angle, Executive Secretary. The Sangamo Club.  
Office hours: 8:30-9:30 A. M.; 1:30-2:30 P. M.

# Lincoln Markers in Springfield

(See Map.)

1. Sangamon County Court House, formerly the State House. See pages 13-16.

2. Office of Lincoln and Logan, 1841-1844. Southwest corner of Sixth and Adams Streets, third floor. The tablet is on the Sixth Street side of the building beside the stairway. This is the original building.

3. The C. M. Smith Building, 528 East Adams Street. Here, in an upper room, Lincoln wrote his First Inaugural Address. This is the same building.

4. Office of Lincoln and Herndon, 1844-1865. The site is now occupied by the Myers Building, corner of Fifth and Washington Streets. The office of Lincoln and Herndon was located on Fifth Street, third twenty feet from the corner, second floor. On the same site at an earlier date stood the Joshua Speed store, above which Speed and Lincoln lived during Lincoln's first months in Springfield.

5. Office of Stuart and Lincoln, 109 North Fifth Street. Site now occupied by the Stuart Confectionery Company. Though considerably modified, this is the original building.

6. The Chenery House. Here the Lincoln family lived for a few days prior to their departure for Washington in 1861. The hotel was located on the northeast corner of Fourth and Washington Streets, where the Illinois Hotel now stands.

7. The Chicago and Alton Passenger Station. At the old station, which stood on the same site as the present one (Third and Washington Streets) Lincoln's body was received in 1865.

8. The old First Presbyterian Church. Lincoln rented a pew in this church, which was located on the southeast corner of Third and Washington Streets.



9. The Globe Tavern. In this tavern the Lincolns lived after their marriage, and here Robert Lincoln, the first child, was born. Site: 315 East Adams Street.

10. The old Second Presbyterian Church. This building stood on the west side of Fourth Street between Monroe and Adams Streets. The legislature, of which Lincoln was at the time a member, met here upon the removal of the capitol from Vandalia to Springfield.

11. The Lincoln Home, corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

12. The Great Western Passenger Station, Tenth and Monroe Streets. Here, in 1861, Lincoln said farewell. The old passenger station has been transformed into a freight house, but in modified form it still stands.

13. Present First Presbyterian Church. Northwest corner of Seventh Street and Capitol Avenue. This church contains the pew occupied by the Lincolns in the former church.

14. The Ninian W. Edwards Home. The site is now occupied by the Centennial Building, at the west end of which there is a tablet marking the spot where the Edwards home stood. In this home Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were married, and there, in 1882, Mrs. Lincoln died.

# Travelers' Information

## HOTELS.

Abraham Lincoln. 300 rooms. Rates: \$2.50 up.

Leland. 200 Rooms. Rates: Without bath, \$1.75-\$2.50; with bath, \$3.00-\$5.00.

St. Nicholas. 350 rooms. Rates: Without bath, \$1.50-\$2.00; with bath, \$2.50 up.

Illinois. 125 rooms. Rates: \$1.00-\$2.50.

## RAILWAY STATIONS.

Union Station, North Sixth Street. Illinois Central; Baltimore and Ohio; Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroads.

Chicago and Alton Station, Third and Washington Sts. Chicago and Alton; Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroads.

Wabash Station, Tenth and Washington Streets. The Wabash Railroad.

Illinois Traction System, Ninth and Adams Streets.

## THE LINCOLN TOMB.

By street car: Take North Fifth Street cars to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

By automobile: Go north on Sixth Street, following Lincoln Tomb signs.

## LINCOLN COINS.

On the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union a limited number of half dollars bearing Lincoln's likeness were coined. These may be purchased at any of the Springfield banks for one dollar each.

### LINCOLN BOOKS.

Biographies and special works on Abraham Lincoln are available at Barker's Art Store (405 E. Adams) and Coe Bros. (Ferguson Bldg.). Barker's specializes in rare books, while Coe Bros. handle current publications only.

### AUTO CLUB.

Headquarters: St. Nicholas Hotel.

### SPRINGFIELD PARKS.

Washington: Boating, tennis, baseball, croquet, wading pools, play and picnic grounds. Meals by appointment at pavilion. Take Country Club cars.

Lincoln: Swimming, tennis, baseball, play and picnic grounds. Meals by appointment at pavilion. Take North Fifth Street cars.

Bunn: Golf (eighteen hole course), swimming, tennis, baseball, picnic and play grounds. Meals at pavilion. Take South Eighth Street cars.

Bergen: Golf (nine hole course), tennis, baseball, trap shooting and play grounds. Lunches at pavilion. Take East Capitol Avenue cars.

Reservoir: Boating, tennis, play and picnic grounds. Lunches at pavilion. Take North Seventh Street cars.

Iles: Tennis, play and picnic grounds. Take South Eighth Street cars.

Enos: North Seventh Street.

Matheny: East Capitol Avenue.







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PLACES OF INTEREST ASSOCIATED  
WITH THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- 1 COURT HOUSE, FORMERLY CAPITOL BUILDING
- 2 SITE OF OFFICE OF LINCOLN AND LOGAN
- 3 C.M. SMITH BUILDING
- 4 SITE OF OFFICE OF LINCOLN AND HERNDON
- 5 SITE OF OFFICE OF STUART AND LINCOLN,  
AND OLD COURT HOUSE.
- 6 SITE OF CHENERY. HOTEL
- 7 SITE OF CHICAGO & ALTON PASS. STATION
- 8 SITE OF FORMER FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
- 9 SITE OF GLOBE TAVERN
- 10 SITE OF FORMER SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

11 LINCOLN HOMESTEAD  
12 SITE OF GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER STATION  
13 FIRST PRESB. CHURCH, CONTAINING LINCOLN PEW

14 ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM STATION  
15 LINCOLN LIBRARY  
16 CITY HALL  
17 Y. M. C. A.  
18 POST OFFICE  
19 LELAND HOTEL  
20 SANGAMO CLUB  
21 Y. W. C. A.  
22 GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
23 ELKS CLUB  
24 KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BUILDING  
25 SUPREME COURT BUILDING  
26 CENTENNIAL BUILDING  
27 STATE CAPITOL BUILDING  
28 ARSENAL  
29 SPRINGFIELD HIGH SCHOOL  
30 CHICAGO & ALTON, C. I. & W. STATION  
31 ILLINOIS HOTEL  
32 ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL (AUTO ASSN.)  
33 UNION STATION  
34 WABASH STATION  
35 ABRAHAM LINCOLN HOTEL

STREETS  
STREET CAR LINES  
RAIL ROADS  
MAIN TRAILS

